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— THE —

NARRAGANSETT
Historical Register

A MAGAZINE DEVOTED TO
THE ANTIQUITIES, GENEALOGY AND HISTORICAL
MATTER ILLUSTRATING THE HISTORY
OF THE

State of Rhode Island and Providence Plantations

A HISTORICAL MAGAZINE FOR THE PEOPLE

*A record of resources and of men,
For twelve full score years and ten.*

JAMES N. ARNOLD, EDITOR

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THE
Narragansett Historical Register.

A Historical Magazine for the People.

NARRAGANSETT PUB. CO. PUBLISHERS.	{ Terms : \$2 per annum }	JAMES N. ARNOLD, EDITOR.
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VOL. VII. PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct., 1889. No. 4.

✓ THE RECORD OF OLD SMITHFIELD.
1732 to 1850.

By the Editor.

Continued from Vol. VII., page 366.

S

MARRIAGES.

Sly Rose, and Skipper Fairfield; Sept. 1, 1736.

“ Stephen, and Sarah Sprague; m. by David Comstock,
Justice, Sept. 17, or Oct. 15, 1738.

“ Sarah, and Elisha Cook; Jan. 27, 1742-3.

“ Lydia, and Nicholas Haskins; Apr. 30, 1744.

“ William, and Eunice Cook; m. by Jabez Harris, Justice,
Nov. 5, 1761.

“ Sarah and Peter Whipple; Oct. 12, 1769.

“ Mercy, and Benjamin Appleby; Sept. 15, 1771.

“ Mary, and Jonathan Millard; Jan. 3, 1774.

Smith John, of Thomas, and Abigail Aldrich, of Samuel;
Aug. 22, 1723.

“ Richard, of Smithfield, and Sarah Hawkins, of William, of Providence; m. by Valentine Whitman, Justice, June 19, 1733.

“ Abraham, and Rebecca Smith; m. by Thomas Sayles, Justice, June 9, 1734.

“ Rebecca, and Abraham Smith; June 9, 1734.

“ Jonathan, and Anne Wright; m. by Thomas Sayles, Justice, Jan. 19, 1734-5.

“ Daniel, and Mercy Aldrich; m. by William Arnold, Justice, Aug. 3, 1735.

“ Ruth, and Ebenezer Thornton; Oct. 8, 1735.

“ Barsheba, and Joseph Eddy; Nov. 23, 1735.

“ Noah, and Abigail Mowry; m. by Thomas Sayles, Justice, May 30, 1736.

“ Amie, and Thomas Arnold, Jr.; Nov. 9, 1737.

“ Benjamin, of Glocester, and Mary Winsor, of Smithfield, dau. of Joshua; m. by Thomas Sayles, Justice, Nov. 7, or 26, 1738.

“ Mary, and Abraham Winsor; Apr. 2, 1740 or '41.

“ Ruth, and Neal Dempsey; May 3, 1743.

“ Mercy, and John Winsor; Oct. 13, 1743.

“ Susannah, and John Man, Jr.; Jan. 27, 1744.

“ Sarah, and Samuel Cook; Dec. 14, 1746.

“ Sarah, and Nathan Staples; Oct. 4, 1747.

“ Martha, and Gideon Dexter; Aug. 21, 1748.

“ Joshua, and Amie Herendeen; m. by William Arnold, Justice, July 5, 1750.

“ Mary, and Jeremiah Wilbur; Aug. 5, 1750.

“ Caleb, and Martha Mitchell; m. by William Arnold, Justice, Oct. 25, 1750.

- Smith Ruth, and Daniel Wilbur; Dec. 13, 1750.
- “ Benjamin, and Abigail Walling; m. by Wm Arnold, Justice, Nov. 13, 1752.
 - “ Sarah, and Abraham Winsor; Nov. 24, 1752.
 - “ Abigail, and Joshua Winsor; June 26, 1755.
 - “ Dorcas, and Gideon Mowry; Oct. 22, 1756
 - “ Mary, and John Jones; Feb. 8, 175—
 - “ Mary, and Jesse Jenckes; Sept. 11, 1757.
 - “ Lydia and Izrael Brown; Dec. 15, 1757.
 - “ John, 3d., and Mary Phillips; m. by Daniel Mowry, Jr., Justice, — 1757.
 - “ Mary, and David Hogg; Apr. 15, 1759.
 - “ Jeremiah, of Jacob, and Levina Olney, of Obediah; Oct. 4, 1759.
 - “ Abigail, and Job Aldrich; Dec. 26, 1759.
 - “ Mary, and Samuel Ballou; Jan. 29, 1761.
 - “ John, of Philip, and Phebe Ballou; m. by Samuel Winsor, Justice. Apr. 15, 1761.
 - “ Elisha, Jr., and Elizabeth Appleby; m. by Daniel Mowry, Jr., Justice, July 9, 1761.
 - “ Rhoda, and Samuel Thompson; July 16, 1761.
 - “ Simeon, and Elizabeth Sayles; m. by Samuel Winsor, Justice, Apr. 7, 1762.
 - “ Anne, and David Sayles; Aug. 10, 1763.
 - “ Noah, and Keziah Man; m. by Daniel Mowry, Jr., Justice, Aug. 25, 1763.
 - “ Sarah, and Mijamin Taft; Oct. 30, 1763.
 - “ Mrs. Rispey, and Stephen Steere; Oct. 28, 1764.
 - “ Martin, and Mary Mowry; Nov. 4, 1764.
 - “ Mary, and David Ballard; Nov. 18, 1764.
 - “ Rhoda, and Ichabod Ballard; Feb. 5, 1767.
 - “ Fail, and Kesia Herendeen; m. by Daniel Mowry, Jr., Justice, Feb. 21, 1768.

- Smith Nathaniel, and Hannah Appleby; m. by Daniel Mowry, Jr., Justice, Mar. 1, 1768.
- “ Anna, and Anthony Phillips; Apr. 2, 1769.
- “ Anne, and Edward Medbury; Apr. 5, 1770.
- “ Phebe, and Richard Mowry; May 6, 1770.
- “ Hannah, and Mark Aldrich; Sept. 27, 1770.
- “ Jean and John Streeter; Apr. 13, 1771.
- “ Hannah, and Job Mowry; Jan. 1, 1772.
- “ Thomas, of John, and Mary Sayles, of Elisha; m. by Stephen Arnold, Justice, Jan. 9, 1772.
- “ Ezekiel, of Smithfield, son of Col. Richard, and Anna Mowry, of Daniel Jr., Esq.; m. by William Winsor, Justice, June 24, 1772.
- “ John, of Noah, dec., and Sarah Wilkinson, daughter of Hezekiah Sprague dec.; m. by Daniel Mowry, Jr. Justice, Nov. 8, 1772.
- “ Emer, of Capt. Daniel, of Smithfield, and Sarah Smith, of Daniel, Esq.; m. by Daniel Mowry, Jr., Justice, Feb. 14, 1773.
- “ Sarah, ann Emer Smith; Feb. 14, 1773.
- “ Anna, and John Steere; May 9, 1773.
- “ Resolved, of Philip, and Abigail Whipple, of Thomas; m. by Rev. Ezekiel Angell, Sept. 12, 1773.
- “ Patience, and David Angell; Sept. 1, 1774.
- “ Oliver, and Aethere Herendeen; m. by Uriah Alverston, Justice, Feb. 21, 1779.
- “ Esek, of Joshua, and Mary Brown, widow, daughter of Thomas Shippee; Sept. 3, 1780.
- “ Juni, of Elisha, and Martha Appleby, of James; m. by Rev Ezekiel Angell, Mar. 24, 1782.
- “ Levina, and Obed Pain; Oct. 7, 1784.
- “ Waite, and Thomas Appleby; Nov. 14, 1784.

Smith Lydia, and Benjamin Sayles; June 28, 1787.

“ Dutee, of Daniel, and Huldah Mowry, of Stephen;
m. by Rev. Edward Mitchell, June 18, 1789.

“ Jeremiah, of Daniel, and Joanna Wilkinson, of Stephen;
m. by Rev. Edward Mitchell, Dec. 15, 1790.

“ Samuel, of John, of Glocester. and Urania Mowry, of Stephen, of Smithfield; m. by John Sayles, Justice,
Jan. 20, 1791.

“ Samuel, and Hope Doten; both of Plymouth. Mass.,
m. at Plymouth by Rev. Chandler Robbins, May 31, 1791.

“ Mary, and Jonathan Ballou; May 23, 1793.

“ Esek, of Emor, and Desire Eddy, of Zephaniah; m. by
Elisha Olney, Justice, June 19, 1794.

“ Levina, and John Mowry; Oct. 17, 1798.

“ Abigail and Daniel Smith; Feb. 7, 1799.

“ Daniel, of North Providence, son of Edward, and Abigail Smith, of John, of Smithfield; m. by Edward Medbury, Justice, Feb. 7, 1799.

“ Rufus, of Enock, and Sarah Phillips, of John, m. by
Elisha Olney, Justice, Sept. 5, 1799.

“ Noah, of John, and Lydia Sayles, of John, 3d., m.
by Ananias Mowry, Justice, Aug. 21, 1801.

“ Adah, and Job Lapham; Nov. 8, 1801.

“ George, of Jeremiah, and Mary Farnum, of Stephen;
m. by Thomas Man, Justice, Mar. 11, 1804.

“ Phebe, and Reuben Mowry; Dec. 30, 1804

“ Mary, and George Chace; Feb. 7, 1806.

“ Rhoda, and Caleb Sayles; May 4, 1806.

“ Silas, of Junia, dec., and Betsey Harris, of Jonathan,
Jr.; m. by Thomas Man, Justice, May 25, 1806.

- Smith Jesse, of Jonathan, dec., and Lorana Wilbur, of Daniel; m. by Thomas Man, Justice, May 19, 1808.
- " Sarah, and Nathan B. Sprague; Apr. 15, 1813.
- " Wealthy; and Allen Brown; Apr. 10, 1817.
- " Jonathan, of Jacob, and Nancy Richardson, of Isaac; m. by Caleb Farnum, Justice, Aug. 10, 1817.
- " Sarah, and Joseph Pain; Feb. 8, 1818.
- " George C., of John, and Mary Sprague, of Cumberland, dau. of Gideon; m. by William Aldrich, Justice, Dec. 31, 1818.
- " William, of Jacob, of Smithfield, and Urania Howland, of Mendon; m. by Henry S. Mansfield, Justice, June 19, 1822.
- " Huldah M., and Ahas Mowry; May 18, 1823.
- " Sophronia, and Ebenezer B. White; Mar. 10, 1825.
- " Dan, of Smithfield, & Elizabeth Mowry, of Burrillville; m. by Reuben Walling, Justice, Feb. 3, 1828.
- " George, and Lucy Irons; m. by Henry S. Mansfield, Justice, Dec. 18, 1828.
- " Obediah, and Huldah Phetteplace; m. by Asa Winsor, Justice, Oct. 25, 1829.
- " Hannah, and Jonathan Pain; Nov. 3, 1830.
- " Arnold, of Smithfield, and Louisa Cushing, of North Providence; m. by Arnold Spear, Justice, Feb. 27, 1834.
- " Sarah, and Jeremiah Whipple; June 4, 1834.
- " Leander, and Almira Maria Irons, both of Burrillville; m. by Nicholas S. Winsor. Justice, Aug. 18, 1839.
- " Lucetta, and Henry Pollock; Aug. 18, 1839.
- " Russell, and Eliza Herendeen; m. by Nicholas S. Winsor, Justice Aug. 26, 1839.
- " Betsey, and Philip Saulsbury; Jan. 12, 1840.

- Smith Mary, and William W. Perry; May 11, 1840.
- “ Henry M., and Susan B. Perry; m. by Rev. T. A. Taylor, Aug. 31, 1840.
- “ Phebe, and George Munroe Appleby; Sept. 21, 1841.
- “ Stephen, 2d., of Oliver, and Mercella Ballou, of Dennis; m. by Ephraim Sayles, Justice, Oct. 10, 1841.
- “ Mary, and Isaac Taber; Dec. 19, 1841.
- “ Sterry, of Thomas, and Eliza Ann Curtis; m. by Obed Pain, Justice, Oct. 16, 1842.
- “ Lyman, of Obediah, and Lydia Elliot, of William; m. by Obed Pain, Justice, Mar. 26, 1843.
- “ Welcome, and Sarah B. Bullock; m. by Rev. T. A. Taylor, Apr. 18, 1843.
- “ Louisa M., and Zeberra R. Randall; May 2, 1844.
- “ Thomas, and Mrs. Elsa Richardson; m. by Rev. T. A. Taylor, May 2, 1844.
- “ Orin, and Sally H. Williams; m. by Rev. B. P. Byram, May 19, 1844.
- “ Emer, C., of Burrillville, and Jedidah Handy, of Smithfield; m. by Rev. T. A. Taylor, June 4, 1844.
- “ Albert, and Maria S. White; m. by Rev. T. A. Taylor, June 17, 1844.
- “ Martha Ann, and John B. Deake; Apr. 15, 1845.
- “ Adah F., and George M. Appleby; Apr. 24, 1845.
- “ Mary, and James Lamas; June 7, 1845.
- “ Nelson, of Junia, and Nancy Potter, of Izrael of Crans-ton R. I., m. by Rev. Junia S. Mowry, Feb. 2, 1846.
- “ Elizabeth C., and Erastus Robins; May 6, 1846.
- “ Emer, and Mercy Ann Aldrich; m. by Rev. T. A. Taylor, Oct. 19, 1846.

- Smith Henry S., and Susan A. Holburton; m. by Rev. Charles Hyde. June 28, 1847.
- “ Porter, and Susan Smith, m. by Rev. D. L. McGeer, Dec. 23, 1847.
- “ Susan, and Porter Smith; Dec. 23, 1847.
- “ Edwin L., of Sharon, Mass., and Mary W. Handon, of Smithfield; m. by Rev. T. A. Taylor, July 4, 1848.
- “ Elizabeth, and Abraham Beaumont, Jr.; June 10, 1849.
- “ James F., and Matilda Fletcher; m. by Rev. C. H. Titus, Mar. 25, 1850.
- “ Reuel P., of Reuel and Judith, and Laura F. Aldrich, of Dutee B. and Hannah R., m. by Rev. B. P. Talbot, May 15, 1850.
- “ Elisha D., of Brattleboro, Vt., son of William and Julia A. Mowry, of Spencer, of Smithfield; m. by Rev. B. P. Talbot, Oct. 24, 1850.
- “ Alexander, of West and Sarah, and Eliza Cozzens, widow, daughter of Christopher and Charlotte Potter; m. by Rev. B. P. Talbot, Apr. 13, 1851.
- “ Daniel, and Minerva Mowry; m. by James Johnson, Justice, Aug. 27, 1853,
- Snow Fidelia, and Oliver Ross; Oct. 28, 1841.
- “ Caroline, and Silas Handy; Dec. 31, 1848.
- Southwick John, of Smithfield, and Chloe Bartlett, of Joseph, of Cumberland; m. by Stephen Arnold, Justice, June 5, 1766.
- “ Heber, of John, of Mendon, Mass., and Mercy Cass, of Amos, of Smithfield; m. Elijah Arnold, Justice, Dec. 14, 1804.
- “ James, of Zaccheus, and Destimona Cook, of Eli; m. by Elijah Arnold, Justice, May 24, 1812.

Spaulding Nathaniel, of Joseph, and Lydia Harris, of Preserved, m. by Ichabod Comstock, Justice, Oct. 27, 1774.

" Nathaniel, of Smithfield, and Thankful Whipple, of Cumberland; m. by Rev. Stephen Place, Oct. 25, 1798.

" Joanna S., and Franklin Munroe Arnold; Mar. 29, 1827.

" Elisha, and Phebe Pond; m. by Rev. T. A. Taylor, May 30, 1847.

Spear Lydia, and David Wilkinson; Apr. 25, 1773.

" Nancy, and Seth Appleby; June 26, 1800.

" Arnold, of Elkanah, and Avba Mowry; of Gideon; m. by Ananias Mowry, Justice, Oct. 30, 1808.

Spencer Lucy Ann; and Benjamin P. Greene; Nov. 30, 1843.

Sprague Jonathan, 3d., and Mary Mowry, both of Providence; m. by Elisha Knowlton, Justice, Mar. 6, 1727.

" Ruth, and Henry Whitman; May 24, 1732.

" Phebe, and Peter Whipp'e; Apr. 15, 1733.

" Nathaniel, and Abigail Comstock; m. by David Comstock, Justice, Oct. 1, 1733.

" Zerviah, and Azariah Comstock; Apr. 20, 1735.

" Ebenezer, and Bethiah Thayer; m. by William Arnold, Justice, June 2, 1735.

" Joseph, and Martha Benson; m. by William Arnold, Justice, Sept. 9, 1736.

" William, Jr., and Rebecca Ballou; m. by Daniel Jenckes, Justice, Apr. 10, 1738.

" Nehemiah, and Mary Brown; m. by David Comstock, Justice, Apr. 16, 1738.

" Sarah, and Stephen Sly; Sept. 17, or Oct. 15, 1738.

" Rachel, and Nicholas Peek; Feb 18, or June 10, 1739.

- Sprague Urania, and Abel Aldrich; Nov. 3, 1741.
- " Elizabeth, and Joseph Bassett; Jan. 7, 1741.
- " Alice, and Joseph Bassett; Jan. 7, 1741.
- " Capt. William, and Mrs. Mary Walling; m. by Thomas Sayles, Justice, Aug. 26, 1744.
- " Samuel, and Josepha (or Jerusha) Mitchell; m. by William Arnold, Justice, Mar. 24, 1745.
- " Amos, and Mercy Comstock; m. by William Arnold, Justice, Apr. 7, 1745.
- " Ruth, and Ezekiel Angell; July 29, 1745.
- " Sarah, and Daniel Allen; Aug. 11, — recorded, Mar. 3, 1745-6.
- " Abigail, and Samuel Cruff; Mar. 15. 1745-6.
- " Obediah, and Sarah Cowen; m. by David Comstock, Justice, June 26, 1748.
- " Mary, and Joseph Bennett; Dec. 8, or Jan. — 1749.
- " Hadassah, and Stephen Angell, Jr.; Oct. 21, 1750.
- " Susannah, and Joseph Hall, Jr.; June — 1751.
- " Lydia, and Enoch White; Aug. 31, 1755.
- " Alice, and Barick McDonald; Dec. 18, 1757.
- " Sarah, and Stephen Wilkinson; Apr. 9, 1760.
- " Joseph, and Deborah Brown; m. by Rev. John Winsor, June 28, 1761.
- " Marcy, and William Harris; Oct. 16, 1763.
- " Elias, and Mercy Bassett; m. by Stephen Sly, Justice, Aug. 5, 1764.
- " Hezekiah, and Mary Ballou; m. by Richard Sayles, Justice, May 8, 1767.
- " Nehemiah, of Smithfield, son of Nehemiah, and Alice Bassett, of Glocester, daughter of Joseph; m. by Daniel Mowry, Jr., Justice, May 26, 1770.
- " Phebe, and Daniel Man; May 3, 1772.

Sprague Anne, and Charles Bennett; May 2, 1775.

“ Elisha, of Smithfield, son of Samuel, and Rebecca Cole, of Scituate, daughter of Jonathan; m. by Silas Williams Justice, Oct. 31, 1776.

“ Jonathan, of Elias, and Patience Pidgesley, of Robert, of New Grafton, Mass.; m. by Peleg Arnold, Justice, Aug. 12, 1785.

“ Michael, and Mary Harris; m. by Rev. Edward Mitchell, Feb. 11, 1790.

“ Hosea, of Nehemiah, and Chloe Streeter, of Rufus; m. by Joel Aldrich, Justice, June 27 1798.

“ Nathan B., of Capt. Daniel, and Sarah Smith, of Darius; m. by Dutee Winsor, Justice, Apr. 15, 1813.

“ Mary, and George O. Smith; Dec. 31, 1818.

“ Parthenia, C., and Daniel G. Fales; May 3, 1829.

Squire Edward H., and Sophronia Sweetland; m. by Rev. C. H. Titus, Jan. 7, 1849.

Standish Mary S., and Robert H. Aldrich; Mar. 5, 1843.

Stanley Lydia A., and Daniel L. Clarke; Jan. 9, 1851.

Staples Nathaniel, and Mary Hudson; m. by Jonathan Sprague, Justice, June 23, 1734.

“ Mary, and Edmund Arnold; Dec. 24, 1738.

“ Mary, and Benjamin Ballard; Mar. 15, 1738-9.

“ Martha, and Abraham Ballou; Feb. 3, 1739.

“ Mary, and Anthony Comstock; May 1, 1744.

“ Nathan, and Sarah Smith; m. by William Arnold, Justice, Oct. 4, 1747.

“ Robert, of Smithfield, and Elizabeth Bishop, of Attleboro, Mass., m. by Thomas Steere, Justice, Sept. 1, 1748.

“ Lydia, and Samuel Holbrook; Sept. 26, 1750.

Staples Judeth, and Arnold Pain; Sept. 19, 1754.

- “ William, of Thomas, of Smithfield, and Mary Comstock, once Wright, of Johnston, R. I.; m. by Daniel Mowry, Jr., Justice, Nov. 15, 1772.
- “ Hannah, and John Man; Mar. 1, 1775.
- “ Hannah, and Seth Mowry; Feb. 23, 1792.
- “ Mary, and John Shippee; Mar. 12, 1809.
- “ Thomas N., of Smithfield, and Almira Inman of Burrillville, daughter of George; m. by Nathaniel Mowry, Justice, May 26, 1822.
- “ Ephraim M., of Scituate, and Clarrissa D. Hopkins, of Smithfield, daughter of Eleazer; m. by Rev. Reuben Allen, Jan. 30, 1840.
- “ Nathan, and Chilone Rencham. m. by Rev. David Curtis, Feb. 20, 1840.
- “ Ezekiel, of Cumberland, and Mary Ann Craven, of Smithfield; m. by Rev. Thomas C. Brown, June 18, 1846.
- “ Esther J., and Cyrus D. Heath; Mar. 13, 1848.

(*To be Continued in our next.*)

The Arnold Family. The Editor of the Register has been for several years preparing notes looking towards a publication of a Genealogy of the Arnold Family. He would esteem it a great favor if those readers of the Register who have notes and records of the family will be so kind as to furnish him with copies of the same. As much as possible please to send dates and take pains to obtain them. A date is the most important item for upon that all the rest depends. When dates are not obtainable, then do the next best thing by sending the names of the family members.

POLITICAL STUDIES.

A Summary of Rhode Island Policy.

By Samuel H. Allen.

I.

The Federal Ascendency of 1812.



WILLIAM JONES, of Providence, was not only the first, but the last and only Federalist Governor of Rhode Island.

Governor Jones doubtless owed his election to the passage of the "Embargo Act," and other acts of like character by Congress, and the support given these measures by the Strict Construction or Jeffersonian Party, then known as the Republican, now as the Democratic Party, as a measure of retaliation against Great Britain for persisting in the impressment of American Seamen. Congress on the fifteenth of April 1806, passed a resolution, prohibiting the importation from Great Britain or her Colonies, or from any other countries, of certain articles of British manufacture. The Republican party and its predecessor, the Anti-Federal party, had elected the five General State Officers and the ten State Senators, then elected on a General Prox, since Rhode Island had been a member of the Federal Union except in 1799, when George Brown, of South Kingstown, a Federalist, defeated Samuel J. Potter, for Lieutenant Governor.

The provision of the Charter by which each of the original towns, Providence, Portsmouth and Warwick, were entitled to four each and Newport, to six Representatives; while but two Representatives could be elected from any other town in the State, a decided advantage to the Federalist party in the semi-annual contests for the election of members of the House, the four towns named being almost certain to return Federalist members. Only a freeman could vote and a freeman must be a freeholder or the eldest son of a freeholder. The country towns gave a larger vote than the commercial towns in proportion to the population. In order to control the Grand Committee, the Federalist needed more than ten majority in the House. From October 1790, until October 1802, with the exception of from May to October 1795, and from February to May 1797, the House elected Federalist Speakers; but at the October Session, 1802, Constant Taber, of Newport, Republican, was elected Speaker and the Republicans retained control of both branches of the Legislature until 1806, when Elisha R. Potter, of South Kingstown, was elected Speaker. In 1804, the Republican Electoral Ticket had met with no opposition from the Rhode Island Federalists and James Fenner, and Benjamin Howland, Republicans, had defeated Christopher Ellery and Asher Robbins, for United States Senators. Joseph Stanton, of Charlestown, and Nehemiah Knight, of Cranston, Republicans, were the same year elected Representatives to Congress without opposition.

The "Non Importation," resolution passed the United States Senate by a vote of nineteen to nine, Senator Howland voting for the resolution and Senator Fenner not voting. In the House, the resolution passed by a vote of 93 to 26, Representatives Stanton and Knight voting for the bill.

Notwithstanding the votes of Messrs Stanton and Knight in favor of the "Non Importation," resolutions, Nehemiah Knight and Isaac Wilbur, Republicans, defeated William Hunter and Thomas Arnold, Federalists, for Congress at the August Election, 1806, although it took two trials to elect Isaac Wilbur.

In the spring of 1807, a number of Federalists were elected State Senators, on the regular Republican prox. William Jones, was elected a member of the House from Providence, and Elisha R. Potter, was elected Speaker of the House, but the Republicans controled the Grand Committee and Elisha Mathewson, a Republican, was elected to the United States Senate, in place of James Fenner, resigned.

In 1807, Great Britain, by "Orders in Council," prohibited American vessels from entering any port in Europe, except in Sweden. France replied by the "Milan Degree," ordering the capture and sale of all American vessels which intended entering British Ports.

December 21, 1807, Congress passed the "Embargo Act," forbidding the departure of any vessel from the United States for a foreign port. The Embargo Act passed the United States Senate, by a vote of 22 to 6. Senators Howland and Mathewson voted for the bill. In the house the bill passed by a vote of 82 to 44. Representatives Knight and Wilbur voted in favor of the bill. No member of the Rhode Island delegation in Congress took part in the debate pending the passage of the bill.

In the spring election of 1808, the Federal prox was successful. There was no contest for the five General State Officers. Governor Fenner, Secretary Eddy, and Treasurer Taber, Republicans; Lieutenant Governor Martin, and Attorney General Burrill, Federalists; Senators, Daniel Babcock,

James Aldrich, William Waterman, William Reynolds, Oliver Gardner, and Thomas B. Hazard, were on both proxies. At the August election, Elisha R. Potter, of South Kingstown, and Richard Jackson, Jr., of Providence, Federalists, were elected to Congress by some 400 majority over Jonathan Russell and Isaac Wilbur, Republicans.

The vote of Rhode Island in the Presidential election of 1808, showed that the change of political sentiment in the State since the last Presidential election had been decided.

The Federalists Ticket bore the heading, "True American" and the motto "No Foreign influence, No Embargo, No Land Taxes."

The Federalist candidates for electors were: Thomas P. Ives, of Providence, James Rhodes, of Warwick, Christopher Fowler, of Newport, and Thomas Noyes, of Westerly. The Republican electoral candidates were the same who had been-unanimously elected four years before: Constant Taber, of Newport, James Helme, of South Kingstown, Benjamin Remington, of Warwick, and James Aldrich, of Scituate; all men of decided Anti-Federalist stamp. The Federalist majority was 386 in a total vote of 5758.

November 5, 1808, Francis Malbone, of Newport, Federalist, was elected United States Senator by a majority of six.

February 21, 1809, William Jones, was elected speaker of the House, to fill the vacancy caused by the resignation of Elisha R. Potter.

In the Spring of 1809, the Federal Prox., which bore the heading "American Republican and Federal Prox.," was again successful, although the five General State Officers were elected without opposition.

At various times during the summer and autumn of 1808, and especially at the semi-annual election in August, the

towns of Providence, North Providence, Cumberland, Barrington, Warwick, East Greenwich, South Kingstown, Exeter, Richmond, Hopkinton and Westerly; passed resolutions and adopted memorials and petitions to the General Assembly all pointing to the Embargo system as the principal and prominent source of their privations and sufferings.

At the October Session these memorials, petitions and resolutions were presented to the General Assembly. The resolutions adopted by the Town of Providence were presented by William Jones, who made an address that has never been published. The manuscript copy is still in the possession of one of his descendants. Some quotations from that address will illustrate the sentiments of the Rhode Island Federalists upon the embargo question.

“The petition I have the honor to offer is from the Town of Providence, with whose rank in the State this House is sufficiently acquainted. I shall therefore only say, that it has never been charged with withholding its aid either in money or personal sacrifice for the welfare and happiness of this State.

“The evils that give rise to this petition are great, the privations are so severely felt that they call aloud for redress. Our National Constitution, Our Palladium, Our dearest rallying point is violently attacked, Our commerce, the main spring of New England's existence is destroyed, Our merchants property is perishing at the wharves and its owners becoming bankrupt. Our traders are obliged to turn speculators, Our honest artzans, mechanics and laborers can find no employment and misery and starvation are the consequences. Why is all this? If there existed a solid reason for it and a reasonable person to offer it, It would command my silence. The idea of a political embargo I detest. Why does it now

exist? It was conceived in iniquity and brought forth in sin Congress had an undoubted right to make an experiment. but we have an act laying an embargo an indefinite time. But when protests are offered what are their arguments? If the embargo is abandoned, a war with Great Britain must follow and for what reason, I see none? Why not negotiate as better men in better times than these have done? It is said, "We have been injured, insulted." Agreed, and because of this, shall we never adjust our differences."

The General Assembly appointed a committee to consider these petitions, memorials and resolutions. That committee, of which William Hunter was chairman, reported at the February Session. Some quotations from the report of the committee throw light upon the political issues of that day.

"It would be a paradox in the history of the human mind if a people who from the foundation of their government, have ever heretofore manifested the most warm and zealous attachment to civil liberty, should regard with indifference its extinguishment. It would betray an ignorance of their true interests, if they did not esteem the more perfect union of these States, as it is declared and provided for in the Federal Constitution, as the parent and perpetrator of their political prosperity, that it would be a reflection on their discernment and sagacity if they did not foresee that the dissolution of the Union may be more surely and speedily effected by the systematic oppression of the government than by the inconsiderate disobedience of the people. The people of the State as one of the parties to the Federal compact, have a right to express their sense of any violation of its provisions. From an attentive perusal of the aforesaid petitions, your committee are already convinced that the people of this State are averse to a foreign war, unless that war be just, necessary and un-

voidable. Our situation is exposed beyond comparison; more than any other section in this immense country. Our ports and harbors so convenient for naval stations, though neglected by the present administration, would as the history of the former wars evince, immediately attract the attention and facilitate the progress of an envading foe, and our capital towns and the whole line of our defenceless coast would exhibit a scene of plunder, bloodshed and desolation. The people are more decidedly averse to and more loudly deprecate a war with Great Britain, not that they are insensible to the wrongs and injuries they have suffered at her hands, or expect any favor from her friendship as distinct from her interest, nor merely because her means of aggression are more formidable and our prepared means of resistance less, but because it is apparent from the published diplomatic communications between that country and this, that another attempt made in the spirit of peace would be crowned with success, and that by a negotiation fairly and firmly conducted, the just and neutral rights of this country could still be established and secured. Their alarms on this subject are the stronger as a war with Great Britain evidently implies an alliance with France. This consequence is not denied and the design is by some openly avowed. France would introduce into our country her generals, her tactics, her artillery and her armies, and what would be far more fatally dangerous, her diplomatic skill, her deceptive policy, her deluding and fascinating arts and if the resistance of a brave people with a happier fortune than of so many other nations, should save our liberties and the beloved political institutions from being buried under the trophies of a splendid and victorious despotism, yet the secret renown of a foreign political influence would circulate in our systems, inflame our party animosities and finally dissolve

our National Constitution. Your committee conceive that it would be unnecessary to show that the Embargo Laws are oppressive, tyrannical and subversive to constitutional rights."

The General Assembly adopted resolutions embodying the sentiments of this report and memorialized Congress, asking for a repeal of the Embargo Acts. Similar memorials came from other parts of New England.

The election of Madison and Clinton had indicated that the American people were in favor of vigorous measures against England, and instead of repeal, in January 1809, Congress passed the "Enforcing Act," providing heavy penalties for evasions of the Embargo Act. The Enforcing Act prohibited the exporting of any goods upon any vessel, boat or vehicle out of the United States. Collectors were authorized to seize all such goods apparently on their way to foreign countries.

The Embargo act bill passed the United States Senate by a vote of 20 to 7. Senator Mathewson voting with the Federalists and Senator Howland not voting. In the House of Representatives the bill passed by a vote of 71 to 32. Isaac Wilbur voting for and Richard Jackson, Jr., against the bill. Mr. Jackson having been elected in August 1808, for the unexpired term of Nehemiah Knight, deceased.

A "Non Intercourse Act," was passed in February 1809, in the Senate by a vote of 21 to 12 and in the House by a vote of 81 to 40. Senators Howland and Mathewson, and Representative Wilbur voting in the affirmative and Representative Jackson in the negative.

In March 1809, the Embargo was removed except as to Great Britain, but was restored later in the year owing to a failure of negotiation with Great Britain.

At the Spring election, 1810, the Republican Prox was

successful. Lieutenant Governor Martin was defeated by Isaac Wilbur, whose votes on the Embargo measures had made him particularly obnoxious to the Federalists. There was no opposition to Governor Fenner and the other general State Officers. The ten Senators were Republicans, and Nathaniel Hazard, a Republican, was elected Speaker of the House.

In August, Elisha R. Potter and Richard Jackson Jr., Federalists, were returned to Congress by a small majority.

At the October Session, the Federalists again had a majority in the House and William Jones was elected Speaker. April, 1810, Congress passed an Act by which the Non Intercourse act expired with the end of the Session, but Ships-of-war of France and Great Britain were excluded from its provisions and during the year France seized a large number of American vessels, charging them with trading in British merchandise and sailing from British Ports under forged papers of the United States. To the remonstrance of the United States against this conduct France issued in May the "Rambouillet Degree," ordering the sale of 132 American vessels, worth with their cargoes \$8,000,000, and extending a like confiscation to all American vessels which might thereafter enter any port in the possession of France, but in consequence of negotiations with France, in November, President Madison issued a proclamation declaring the Decrees of France against American commerce repealed.

On the 16th. of June, Great Britain followed by announcing a blockade of all European Ports in league with France, and forbade vessels from entering them and France in return on the 21st. of November declared by the "Berlin Degree," a blockade of all British Ports.

As the time of the Spring election of 1811 approached, the commercial interests of the State put forward the "American Prox," The candidates on this prox were all Federalists. James Fenner, a Republican, who had been Governor of the State since 1807, had met with no opposition since his first election, although the Federalists had elected the State Senators in 1808 and 1809. This year his opponent was William Jones. Lieutenant Governor Simeon Martin, of Newport, who had been defeated by Isaac Wilbur the year before, was again a candidate. The State Senatorial candidates were men who had long been prominent in State affairs. Moses Lippitt of Providence, James Rhodes of Warwick, Daniel Babcock of Hopkinton, Nicholas Taylor of Newport, Richard Steere of Glocester, Edward Manton of Johnston, William D'Wolf of Bristol, Oliver Gardner of North Kingstown, John Cooke Jr. of Tiverton, and Jeremiah Brown of South Kingstown.

The majority for Governor Jones was 172 in a total vote of 7598, the largest vote ever polled in the State.

In 1812, Governor Jones again defeated James Fenner by a majority of 234.

Simeon Martin, Lieutenant Governor, was opposed by Daniel Champlain of Exeter. Attorney General, James Burrill, Jr., by Asher Robbins.

The year previous, Daniel Babcock, Nicholas Taylor. and Oliver Gardner, had resigned as members of the State Senate, Nicholas C. Northup of North Kingstown, Benjamin Gardner of Middletown, and William Rhodes of Westerly, had been elected to the vacant places.

This year, 1812, Richard Steere, John Cooke, and Jeremiah Brown, retired from the State Senate, and Robert Harris of Smithfield, Joshua Peckham of Newport, and Rowland Hazard of South Kingstown, became members.

The Federalist Prox of 1812, bore the heading "American Prox." Governor Jones was again elected.

Congress passed a bill for a second Embargo, April 4, 1812, to last 90 days. It prohibited the sailing of any vessel for any foreign port except foreign vessels. This Embargo, was declared to be preparatory to a war with England. Senator Howell voted for and Senator Hunter against the bill. In the House Messrs Potter and Jackson voted against the bill. The bill passed the Senate by a vote of 20 to 13, and the House by a vote of 70 to 41.

An act declaring war between Great Britain and her dependencies, and the United States and their territories was signed by President Madison, June 18, 1812. The bill passed the National Senate, June 17, 1812. Senator Hunter, a Federalist, and Senator Howell, a Republican, both voted against the passage of the bill. The vote of Senator Howell upon this bill was doubtless cast in the negative, in deference to the sentiments of his Rhode Island constituency and the vote of the General Assembly deprecating a war with Great Britain.

After the declaration of war, Governor Jones called a Special session of the General Assembly. The message of Governor Jones upon that occasion although brief was expressive.

"My reason for calling you together at this eventful period out of the usual course, is to enable me to lay before you a letter from the Secretary of State, with the President's Message and the Act of Congress, declaring war against the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland and the dependencies thereof. I also lay before you a letter from the Secretary of War requiring that this State's quota of Militia as ordered at the May Session, should be placed under the command of

Major General Dearborn of the United States Army, and the General's letter requesting me to order them to Newport into the service of the United States. This movement of the General Government in an appeal to arms, cannot fail to prove very distressing to those portions of our State more immediately exposed. Notwithstanding our unremitting endeavors to avoid this greatest of human calamities God in his infinite wisdom has seen fit to visit us therewith. Your fellow citizens now look up to you to suggest such measures as are in your power to prevent as far as possible its evil effects on the United States in general and the State of Rhode Island in particular. Any measures taken by you calculated to effect those objects will receive my hearty concurrence."

The General Assembly appointed a Council of War and designated the 23d. day of July as a day of fasting and prayer.

In the Presidential election of 1812, the Federalist ticket bore the motto "Clinton Peace and Commerce," while the Republican electoral ticket was headed "Whig Electoral Ticket." The Federalist papers in Rhode Island designated their party as the "Peace party," and the Republican party as the "War party."

The Peace party received 4032 votes and the War party 2084.

The Federalist Prox of 1813, was the same as the year before and was headed of follows: "American Prox." "Friends of Peace, Union and Commerce."

Benjamin Gardner and William Rhodes, members of the State Senate resigned in June and George Irish of Middletown, and Thomas Noyes of Westerly were elected in their places.

There was no Republican or War nomination.

In 1814, the heading of the Federal Prox was as follows: "American Prox." "Friends to Union, Peace, Commerce, Agriculture and Manufactuers." All the candidates were the same as in 1813. Senator William D'Wolf resigned in June and Sylvester Child, Jr., was elected to the vacancy. Samuel W. Bridgham was elected Attorney General.

The Convention known in history as the "Hartford Convention," but which was called and held as the "New England Convention," met at Hartford, December 16, 1814. At the October Session of the General Assembly of Rhode Island, Benjamin Hazard, Daniel Lyman, Edward Manton, and Samuel Ward, had been elected delegates from Rhode Island.

In 1815, the Federal Prox was headed "American Prox. Real Friends of the People."

No changes in candidates were made.

The Republican prox was headed as follows: "Farmers Prox. Peace, Union of the States. No Hartford Conventions."

Peleg Arnold was the candidate for Governor.

The Federal Prox was successful.

In 1816, the Federalist party won their last victory in Rhode Island.

The prox of that party this year bore the heading "Federal Republican Prox," and William Jones, who had been Governor since 1811, received 332 majority over Nehemiah R. Knight, the candidate for Governor on the "Republican Prox." Jeremiah Thurston of Hopkinton, was elected Lieutenant Governor, his opponent being Thomas G. Pitman of Newport. Samuel Eddy, who had been Secretary since 1797, was also on the Republican Prox. Samuel W. Bridgham was elected the third time as Attorney General and William Ennis of Newport, his sixth term as General Treasurer. The ten State Senators were men who have left their impress

upon the history of the State and their respective Towns. Nicholas Brown of Providence, James Rhodes of Warwick, Audley Clarke of Newport, Robert Harris of Smithfield, William Steere of Gloucester, Sylvester Child Jr. of Warren, Nicholas C. Northup of North Kingstown, Thomas Noyes of Westerly, Rowland Hazard of South Kingstown, Stephen T. Northham of Middletown.

Notwithstanding the success of the Federalists in the spring election, there was no opposition to the Republican electoral ticket in the fall of 1816, although Rufus King carried three States and received 34 electoral votes and at the Congressional election in August, James B. Mason, and John L. Boss, Jr., the Federalist candidates for Congress had been elected without opposition.

In the spring election of 1817, Governor Jones was defeated by Nehemiah R. Knight, by a majority of 68. The ten Senators elected were Republicans. viz: Philip Martin of Providence, Ebenezer Barney of Coventry, Samuel Vinson of Newport, Thomas Buffum of Smithfield, Robert Hopkins of Foster, William Pearce of Bristol, Benjamin Smith of North Kingstown, John Watson of South Kingstown, William Wilbour of Little Compton, Stephen B. Cornell of Portsmouth,

The Federalists retained control of the House and elected Benjamin Hazard of Newport, (one of the delegates to the Hartford Convention) Speaker.

Governor Jones retired to private life, with the esteem of political friends and the respect of political enemies.

*A PLAN OF A MILITARY AND NAVAL
CAMPAIGN, 1782, IN NORTH AMERICA AND
THE WEST INDIA ISLANDS;*

with a Comment on previous Campaigns.

Presented by Henry E. Turner, M. D., of Newport.

*Copy of a Letter, written by General O'Hara to Gen'l
Conway, Commander in Chief of His Majesty's Forces, on
board the Orpheus, Frigate, Capt. Colpoy's, from Charles-
town to Barbadoes & Antigua, May 1782.*

*[written by Josiah Paul Collin, Secretary to General
O'Hara.]*

In a Cover marked, Orpheus at Sea, No. II .

Orpheus at Sea.

The first time you find yourself upon the azure main, in some of your Trips to Jersey, as tired as I am, with gazing at the sky & waves, and all the wonders of the mighty Deep, then, & not before, can I venture to request you to look into this Letter.

I have been employed lately, in so active, turbulent & busy a scene, that I quite rejoiced at the temporary respite, I flattered myself I should indulge in, when embarked on the high seas, in my way to the West Indies, where, in the capacity of Passenger, I could have no sort of employment, & very little to think of, & should remain, what I conceive must be

very pleasant, sometimes perfectly passive in word, thought & Deed, "et laisser vogner la Palere," (Happen what may,) till I landed in the West Indies, in the same good case I was, when I shipped on Board the good Bark Orpheus -- "Poiset da tout," (Not at all,) my care & anxieties pursue me in every Situation, as every thing we see, or suppose we see, is cause either of alarm or mortification. — A sail in sight, says the man at the Mast Head, all the voices from the deck echo, a sail, and add, with rueful countenances it is an advanced Frigate from the French and Spanish Fleets, -- or, they are American Cruisers, or, probably, a strong Dutch convoy, -- If I look at the great Chart of the Western Ocean, which I do, ten times a day to see what progress we make in our voyage, -- that, unfortunately, is not to be done, without seeing the whole hateful shore of America, the West Indies, and the Western Coasts of Europe and Africa, and then, how impossible, with all those objects under my Eye, to avoid reflecting, that almost all the Territories that Chart contains, with the undisputed sovereignty of that vast ocean, and all the seas it leads to, once belonged to Great Britain, "by God," forgive me for swearing, I can't bear to see us shrank up into the corner of this Chart, confined to Little Britain, (It is not yet decided who Ireland is to belong to,) upon my Soul, Mr. Bull, it is very extraordinary to see how very tamely you have drawn in your horns, or rather, how shamefully you have submitted to have them knocked off, -- full of these mortifying reflections & equally Brim full of ire, you cannot be surprized, (all) which is not a little aggravated with the recollection of my liaving, to so little purpose, to the Public, (or to myself,) for these eighteen months, so marched & countermarched, been so be skirmished, be Battled and besieged et pour raison de malheur," (and because of misfortunes,)

that I am now actually upon my way, either to break somebody's head, or have my own broke, convinced by all these perils, it must be allowed that my uncle Toby had never more cause than myself, to be eternally thinking & talking of war and war's alarms.

I should no longer doubt the truth of the Proverb, that says "a quelque chose malheur et bon," (to everything are good and bad,) as our misfortunes have made me a Politician, if England will have the good sense to be governed by my Councils, & the sooner the better, for it will be manifested "que notres affaires vent grand train," (that our affairs are going in good train,) as we are in the very last stage of a Political galloping consumption, - I might, in this place, if I pleased, indulge myself in a torrent of abuse upon all our Leaders, whether Ministers, Admirals or Generals, in a retrospective view of all their wonderful Blunders, pointing out how they might have been avoided, but as I have no particular satisfaction in abuse, I will not give you or myself so much unnecessary trouble, I mean to confine myself to looking forward & making it appear, that "pour bien faire, il faut me laisser faire," (to do well, I must be allowed to do,) I have therefore, been so good, for your information, to throw together a few hints, which, if adopted, must restore us to our glorious, Pristine State, - but least you should not possess the "amor Patria," (love of Country,) in the extent I do, & you have no mind to profit by my lucubrations this way, I give you this fair warning, of what is to be the subject of my Letter, & possibly you wish I had given you this hint a little sooner: "Commencer." (To commence.)

When France first espoused the cause of America, her sole object then was, the severing those Colonies from England,

& the establishing her (their?) Indepency, - an Event so big with a variety of Mischiefs to us, and advantages to them, as very fully to vindicate their running every risque, and incurring every possible expence to obtain. France having since extended the War, upon the great, unbounded scale, that now threatens the total destruction of the British Empire, was accidental, and certainly, not originally intended, but naturally arose from their seeing that we were obstinately bent, at all hazards, to confine our chief exertions to the reduction of North America, to which favorite idea, every other consideration was to be sacrificed; - That such a measure, by employing so very considerable a part of our Force, particularly our Troops, must necessarily expose the whole of the English Dominions, in every other Quarter of the Globe, - fatal experience has too fully proved the wisdom of their political Doctrines, and their consummate knowledge of the incorrigible folly of ours. - France, perceiving that America did and would continue to command our chief attention, they resolved to avail themselves of the favorable moment that presented itself of giving our marine the most fatal blow, it could possibly receive, by taking from, us our West India Islands, in which measure; they were the more confirmed, nay they were even tempted to it, from the certainty with which they could make those conquests, at a very trifling expence of men & money, the Situation of our West India possessions being, beyond belief, neglected dependencies, a circumstance, which has, I think, been very fully evinced, from the shameful manner, in which they have fallen into the hands of the enemy. - The French have another very forcible reason for attempting to take from us all our Windward and Leeward Islands, namely, the facility with which they can keep them, & that, at a very small expence, "il ne faut

pas etre grand Sorcier," (It does not need to be a great sorcerer,) to discover that without a *Harbour, wood or water*, it will be impossible for us to keep a footing in that part of the West Indies, or even to employ Cruisers in those seas. — This is nearly our situation, & will be completely so, if France should add St. Lucia to their other conquests, it will then be impossible to keep one single King's Ship in that Quarter, as that is the only Island we have left, that has a good harbour, & where our Fleets can wood & water & consequently if we lose St. Lucia, it will then be impossible for us ever to undertake any hostile operations in that part of the West Indies. — The only two Islands we have left, except St. Lucia, in the Windward & Leeward Quarter, are Barbadoes & Antigua, in the former there is no harbour, and not a stick of wood, & in the latter, the harbour is very small, difficult of access & neither wood or water. — How France could have been guilty of so egregious a Blunder as the attacking of St. Kitts, instead of St. Lucia, is not to be understood, I have the comfort of thinking that, in some respects, they are as great Block-heads as ourselves, if St. Lucia had fallen, St. Kitts must have shared the same fate. — Let us now consider whether England can still, with any probability of success, contend against the further operations of France, to compleat her intentions — & what measures we should pursue to counteract them, I am persuaded, we can, in a degree defeat her designs, I mean, as far as relate to the West Indies. — As to America, no proposition of Euclid was ever more demonstrably clear, from the first hour of this fatal war, than the impossibility of keeping it, and, consequently, we could not too soon have relinquished that most absurd of all absurd ideas, the conquest of America, — as we might then have had some chance of keeping the other parts of the British Empire (and by that means,

preserved an equality with all the European powers, tho' America was lost) but what should always have commanded our particular attention, was the West Indies. Upon that Trade, which includes all the African, & a great part of the East Indian Commerce, our very existence, as a Maritime Power, depends, for I am perswaded of the truth of this proposition, viz: That the European State, who has the greater part of the Sugar Islands, must be mistress of the seas. — The French Sugar Colonies is the great source of their marine strength, -- but what is to be done & is the question, "selon moi," (according to me,) but before I tell you what should be done, I will take the privilege of an Irishman, by observing, what should not be done, I mean the making Peace, or rather, the not submitting to the ignominious, ruinous Peace, the Enemy would impose upon us, in our present situation. — The French at York in Virginia, with more truth than civility, used to tell us, twenty times a day, "ma foi messieurs nous avons beau jeu nous ne sommes de grands hommes de point profiter de vos inconcevables bêtises. — (my faith sirs we should be great fools, not to profit by your inconceivable blunders.) If they succeed to the extent of their wishes, they will stamp their triumph over us, in the most humiliating manner, their unbounded vanity, hatred, revenge and contempt, can suggest. — They are determined that we shall fall, never to rise again. — Let us resolve, if we are to fall, the world shall respect us, even in our fall, & oblige them to confess, that our manly exertions & virtuous perseverance have added fresh Lustre to our Country; if we are to die, let it be like men, with arms in our hands. —

"recommencer." (to begin again.) The French suppose us exhausted, to our last Man & Guinea, & that, having drove us to the verge of Ruin & Despair, we must soon ac-

cept of any terms they may be graciously pleased to give us. — Our Enemies have likewise their Embarrassments; France has made wonderful Efforts, & as to the Americans, they are worn to the stumps. What should be done, a sea war, let that pursuit superceed every other consideration, — retrench every possible Expence & Convince our Enemies, that we are able to meet them upon the seas, with advantage, — be as hostile as possible upon the ocean, and Defensive upon the Land, — endeavour to keep all you have left, but, by no means, undertake conquests by Land, in any part of the world, not even the Retaking our West India Islands, — if we become, in any way, mistress of the seas, it will be impossible for France to support her own possessions, with those she has taken from us, in the West Indies, but above all, I never would endeavour to take any Place the French have Garrisoned, for Holland, that additional load for France, must destroy her, & be the means of fomenting a Dispute & of certain jealousy between those Powers. It is plain the French mean to run every risque.

They have undertaken too much, if we make the right use of their errors, in that particular, their vanity “*Le Roi chatie les anglois*” (the King punishes the English) appears very powerfully in their politicks, the more Places they have to take care of, the more impossible will be the undertaking to preserve them. — They must split upon the same Rock, that wrecked our fortunes; but to give all I have said, hitherto, at large, some positive shape, it is necessary a little, to enter into the particular detail of what I think should be done.

The war in North America, which has hitherto been upon so general a plan, as never, that I could find out, to have any one particular object in view, should be confined to destroying their Trade, by our Cruisers, & the making frequent Descents

upon every part of their Coasts, to destroy their Harbours, Shipping & Stores, - & make every part of America feel, in the greatest extent possible, every calamity, attending "*Bella horrida Bella*," (war, horrid war,) which would oblige them to keep a very considerable, and, consequently, a very burthensome, expensive Military Force constantly on foot, to protect them against our inroads. - I don't suppose it is possible, that the most sanguine or the most ignorant mortal, of the situation in America, can recommend any other sort of Land operations on that Continent, 'till the assistance given them, by France, is first removed, if this idea is adopted, *One Post Only*, for the protection & refitting of our navy, would then be necessary in America; that Post should be as centrically situated, on the Coast, as possible, and rendered respectable by a formidable Garrison, well supplied with military & victualling stores, where to fix that Post, is the next consideration.

New York, for many reasons, is the worst Post in North America, as a Post for Shipping, it ceases being one, nearly half the year, from the great quantities of Ice. -- In a military view, it is so materially vulnerable, from many points, as to require more Troops, for its Protection, than can be spared, consistently with the reduced State of our Army, and the attention that must be given to the West Indies, and other parts of the [Kings Dominions. -- New York from being exposed to all the neighboring shores, is liable to every species of attack, the Enemy may chuse to undertake against it, it affords an ample field "*Pour la Grande ou la petite Guerre*," (for great or small war,) if the Americans were disappointed of the assistance of the French Fleet, with their own Force, and what French Troops are now actually on that Continent, they might make New York of no use to us, tho'

they did not take the place, for, were they to confine their operations upon that Town, to dislodging the King's Troops from thence, and destroying all our stores, it would be very feasible, from the vicinity of the Jersey Shore, New York being exposed to the Artillery from thence, if ever the Enemy came there, in that Force, as we could not venture to cross the River, & take the Field in the Jerseys, -- the same objection may be made to Long Island, if the Enemy were in Force upon it, Brooklyn heights upon Long Island, Commanding every part of New York, at the distance of little more than half Cannon Shot. -- All the Communications from the sea to New York, either by Sandy Hook or Hell Gate, may be cut off by the Enemy, whenever they are in those numbers, as to prevent our taking the Field against them; for, if the Enemy were Masters of Sandy Hook, or of the Narrows, at Long Island or Staten Island, the communication with the Sea & New York, for Line of Battle Ships, would be cut off, & we should then be reduced to the Hell Gate passage, fit only for small vessels & a very dangerous navigation, & that Water Avenue to New York, would likewise be cut off, if the Enemy were upon Long Island, or the Heights on the Morisinia side of Hell Gate.

New York is likewise exposed to another fatal contingency, from the very formidable numbers of disaffected People in the Towns on Long Island & Staten Island, -- who, I am persuaded are waiting, with the greatest impatience, for a favorable opportunity to give every assistance in their power, to deliver the place to the Enemy. -- In the meantime, they are growing rich upon the Ruin of the King's Troops, & the few friends who have taken refuge there. -- Many more objections could be enumerated, that would strongly point out the necessity of quitting that cursed place, as soon as possible. -- But the

carrying that measure into execution, would be attended with many difficulties, from the great numbers of Shipping that would be necessary to transport the Troops & the immense Quantities of Public & Private Stores this Town abounds with, care must likewise be taken to remove, with their families (they indeed, are not very numerous,) those unfortunate people, whom, (who?) by their attachment to Great Britain, have forfeited all their property & are become real objects of distress, and deserving, from their Loyalty, of every Possible support from England. -- As to those, who are commonly called friends to Government, we cannot have too few of them.

If ever we abandon New York, to take up another Post in America, a very large Fleet of King's Ships will be necessary, without their assistance, it will be impossible. -- I am aware that all the American Refugees in England, will, to a man, reprobate the idea of our quitting New York, -- But I am not at all surprized that the great majority of that order of men, have listened more to their Revenge and private advantage, than to the interests of Great Britain, in the fatal councils they have given our Government. They had always the good sense to talk the Language they knew would please, tho' at the expence of their honor, and the ruin of England. I am likewise aware that a loss of reputation will attend our abandoning New York, (but we already stand so low, in their opinion, that we have not much to lose, in that respect,) for our folly in Keeping New York, under a thousand disadvantages, that fatal one, particulary, the keeping so large a number of Troops there (to the utter destruction & loss of every other part of the Empire,) has given that place, in the opinion of Europe & even of America, a merit, it by no means deserves, -- but I am persuaded that every possible evil that can attend the quitting New York, cannot be the thousandth part so ruinous, as the remaining there.

Rhode Island is, certainly, the best Port in America, perfectly safe against all winds, an immediate outlet to the sea, never froze; - its situation central on the Continent, & from its insular State, surrounded by broad waters, by no means so vulnerable as New York, which is exposed to the artillery of the neighbouring shores, - its communication with the sea cannot be cut off by any Land operations of the Enemy, - it is, in every respect, the best circumstanced Post in North America, for the object proposed. - Rhode Island and the Island of Conanicut, the latter forming the South side of that Harbour, would be respectably garrisoned with Ten Thousand Men, but I would have twelve thousand men posted there, in order to be able to detach from thence, Desultory Water Expeditions, for distressing the whole Coast of America.

I am certain that, in addition to the many advantages that must attend the war I wish should be adopted, the very considerable savings that would accrue from it, should have the greatest weight, - we should then have no occasion for the numberless Field Departments, that cost the Public Millions annually, such as, Proviant train, Field Bakeries, Field Hospitals, Field Artillery, Cavalry, Forage, & that numerous Tribe of Harpies of every denomination, Chiefs, Deputies, Deputies Deputy, Assistant Commissaries, Purveyors, Conductors, even to waggon drivers, whom (who?) have all been suffered to fatten, in the different Departments, to the third and fourth generations; for many successions of these honest Gentlemen, have retired to England, with their nests very warm and comfortably feathered. - Money could be saved a thousand ways by removing our present thousand pretexts for disbursing the Public Money.

When I consider how fruitless, and how grievously expensive this war in America has been, we must be strongly in-

fatuated to continue it upon the same principles that has brought us to the verge of destruction, -- the more so, as I am positive our affairs may, in some measure be retrieved, -- but the "sine qua non" (without which nothing,) must be, reducing the scale of the war in North America, & relinquishing, in a great degree, our views upon that Country, -- in short we must have the good sense to be reconciled to the loss of America, at least for the present, without that first principle, we must be totally ruined. -- There cannot be the smallest chance of success, in North America, till you first reduce the marine of France & withhold that assistance from them. Let us then act as if America was a secondary and not a primary object, that if it should so prove, that we are to leave America forever, "tula voula Gedge Dandin," (omit the phrase,) we may be, in point of Trade and Marine, in as respectable a state as France, in every other Quarter of the world.

America will be independent of us both, there cannot be a man upon Earth so ignorant, as not to be perswaded that it is as much the interest of America to contend against the very formidable Power of France, and endeavour to lessen it, as much as they have unfortunately done ours. -- America will be baffled, in all her views, if the seas should belong, solely, to any one Power, Particularly, so Perfidious, so ambitious and so Politick a People as France. -- We are the obstacle to their ambition they will first remove; but the moment they have shook us off, their jealousy of France will encrease daily, the separate, distinct interests of America & France, must make them Enemies.

I am so perswaded of the truth of all my doctrines, that no time should be lost in our immediately abandoning New York, & every Post we have in North America; Canada not excepted, and assembling all the Kings Troops in America, at Rhode

Island, - and after that Place and Conanicut are properly fortified, leave Garrisons there of 12.000, men, one half British & the other half German, with a large Corps of English Artillery, - all the Troops, exceeding the 12.000, might be sent to the West Indies & other parts of the British Dominions. - By this arrangement we should be able to spare, for other services, two thirds of the British, and discharge considerably above half of the Germans in our pay in America, - if it was thought advisable, the German Troops, that would not be wanted in America, might be employed in Great Britain, which would enable us to send abroad so many more English Regiments. - Let us now suppose the American war reduced to the very contracted scale proposed, namely, The Port at Rhode Island, Garrisoned with 12.000, men; - The desultory Water Expeditions from thence, and the Cruising upon their Trade, what number of Troops would that enable us to spare for other services.

It appears by the annexed return, that there are in North America, forty-two Battalions of British Infantry, exclusive of Artillery, and one Reg't of British Cavalry. - The real number of the Provincial Forces, either Cavalry or Infantry, it is impossible to ascertain, for 10 days together, - their nominal strength I (believe ?) is always very highly estimated & unfortunately paid for by Mr. Bull, but I don't conceive their Effective Cavalry & Infantry exceed 2.000, men. The Provincial Forces has been the pretext, & the real source of the expense of millions. -

The Treaty with Hesse Cassel, I understand, is for 13.400 men Rank & File, Infantry & Cavalry, - and I believe they want but very few to compleat, - They are very fine Troops, and in arrangement, I believe, might compleat (I am sure not more,) about 20 Regiments to the Establishment, of

570 men, Rank & File, - The remaining 22 English Regiments, that is, their Commissioned & non Commissioned officers & Drummers, (for they are only nominally Regiments,) should be sent to England, to endeavour to Recruit their numbers, the only method, by which, there is the smallest chance of their ever being again fit for service. Of other arms there are about 8,000, they are likewise nearly (complete ?) but the greatest part of them prisoners, - It is a melancholy consideration, that so very large a proportion of the British Colonial & German Regiments, that are Prisoners with the Enemy, have been lost upon service, that could not have produced one single advantage had they succeeded. -

Whenever we reduce our Posts in America, to one Station only, as that would then be the great object that would command the attention of France & America, too many Precautions cannot be taken for its security, with the proposed Garrison of 12,000 men & 1,000 British Artillery, it would be perfectly safe, - The German Troops must be Hessians, for the other foreigners are not to be depended upon, being composed of the sweepings of all the jails in Europe, in truth totally unfit for service, they are deficient in every quality that makes a soldier, but chiefly in the want of spirit, their only object is the amassing of money by Plunder, and every dirty means they can put in practice, -- they very frankly confess, they came to America to make money, but not to fight. - The Auspicks that were with us at York in Virginia, were, to a man, the greatest Poltroons that ever presumed to call themselves soldiers.

The British part of the Garrison of Rhode Island, exclusive of the Artillery, (should consist of the) 12 oldest Regiments & they should all be put upon the same Establishment of 10 Companies of 57 men each Company, Rank & File, (the Bri-

tish Corps in America, are upon very different Establishments) this would make the 12 Regiments amount to 6.840 men, Rank & File, independent of the Commissioned & Non Commissioned Officers & Drummers. -- The overplus number of 840 Privates would be a very ample allowance for Officers servants & the other indispensible employments filled by soldiers, & for as large a proportion of sick as there would probably ever be, at the same time, in that healthy part of America. -- we might then always depend upon having six thousand British firelocks, under arms, fit for service.

The Hessian part of the Garrison should be formed upon the same principle, to allow for a proportion of sick, officers serv'ts &c.

The British Regiments, intended for Rhode Island, as well as, the next senior Corps, (that might be sent to the West Indies,) should be compleated from the junior Regiments -- this, arrangement, I believe, might compleat (I am sure not more,) about 20 Regiments to the Establishment of 570 men, Rank & File. -- The remaining 22 English regiments, that is, their Commissioned & non Commissioned Officers & Drummers (for they are, in fact, only nominally Regiments) should, be sent to England, to endeavour to recruit their numbers the only method by which there is the smallest chance of their ever again, being fit for service. If you was to see the melancholy state of most of our Reg'ts reduced from a thousand causes, to less than one hundred men, & those worn out in this cursed service. -- A very great majority of the officers, of all Ranks, without even the hopes of Promotion or encouragement of any kind, ruined by the exorbitant prices of every necessary of life, you could not be surprised that we should loose our discipline, Zeal & even our Spirit, more is

required of us in America, than the virtue of man is equal to. As the very 8,000 men, I have been writing for these sixteen hours will, without doubt, persuade the most sanguine or the most incorrigible advocate for confining the war to America, that they have been hitherto in an error.

I now take it for granted we shall soon see the war in America carried on, upon the plan I have laid before you, consequently, that America is, in a great degree, off my hands, - now, if you have patience to read on, you will find that I am equally learned in what should be done in the West Indies.

The first object that should command our attention, in the Leeward & Windward and Caribbee Islands, is St. Lucia, from the many advantages that may be derived, both from its situation, & having a very good Harbour, & being so well wooded & watered, its being so near & to windward of Martinico, it checks that Post, which is the French place of Arms, in that Quarter. - Our Fleet at St. Lucia, will cover all enterprises that may be made, in future, either to recover our own, or attempt the reduction of some of the French Islands. But I trust we shall not think of conquests anywhere, but particularly in the West Indies, till we have gained some very decisive advantages over the Enemies Marine, - As I never was at St. Lucia, I don't know what number of Troops may be necessary for its defence, but that Island should always, from being so much exposed to Martinico (from which it is distant only 10 Leagues,) be most respectably Garrisoned.

The Island of Barbadoes, with which I am well acquainted, is so far of importance, as it is the weathermost of all the Charibbee Islands & consequently makes a very good rendezvous for our Ships to procure intelligence, before they venture down among the Islands, it is otherwise of little use, having no good harbour or any wood, - with respect to its produce,

it is of little advantage, being originally very barren & now almost worn out, it hardly deserves the name of a Sugar Colony, the defence of Barbadoes, without a large Body of Troops (many more than can be spared for its protection,) will be very difficult, the Country being entirely open & very flat. The Forts, when I was there in 1776, were in a very ruinous condition, and, I understand, have been entirely destroyed by the Hurricane in 1780. — As I never was at Antigua; I don't know, from my own knowledge, how it is circumstanced in any particular, but I have been told, I believe from very good authority, that, as a Sugar Colony, it is still of less importance than Barbadoes, as it is more barren & exhausted, and labors under the most cruel of all wants the want of water, there being no other than what is preserved in cisterns, in the Rainy Season. — In a military point of view, it is in nearly the same vulnerable state as Barbadoes, the country very open & flat, & entirely cleared of wood & all the Forts in a ruinous condition. Barbadoes & Antigua being of no sort of use, in any point of view, the thousand advantages we possess in St. Lucia, are rendered the more invaluable.

The French never showed their superior skill to the English in any circumstance more than in their choice of West India Islands, theirs are all large, fruitful, well watered, and with good harbours, the English possessions in the Charibee Islands all small, barren, not one of them with a good Port, except English harbour, in Antigua, & that is very small & of little use, as there is neither fresh water or wood for the shipping. Barbadoes, Dominica, Antigua; Montserrat & Nevis, as Sugar Colonies, are of no great value, Grenada, Tobago & St Vincents are small but very fertile, Grenada has a very good harbour, there are no Ports, either in Tobago or St. Vincents,

their anchoring places are merely open Roadsteads. - Dominica would be of great use in our hands, as it would prevent the communication between Martinico and the other French Islands, but as a place of arms only, it can be useful. That Island is very well watered & wooded, and Prince Rupert's Bay the finest harbour in the West Indies. - It was impossible for us to support so many Posts, that we were not in a condition to garrison sufficiently, but those same numbers that have fallen by detail in the several Islands, the Enemy have captured, would, united in one Island, have made a respectable defence. - The French will very soon experience that the dividing their force for the protection of so many different places, will be impracticable; if their Marine should in any degree, be reduced, the whole must fall of themselves & save us the expence of thousands of lives, and millions of money, to reduce them by arms, - if ever we should regain the Empire of the Sea.

Experience should have taught us not to divide our force upon so many barren, useless Rocks, but unite all our strength upon one large Island, which should be Porto Rico, the finest Island in the West Indies. It is large, remarkably fruitful, well watered & full of good Harbours, it will be a safe & comfortable Retreat for the unfortunate Americans that must quit that Country, at the close of that fatal scene. -- In order to settle Porto Rico & draw advantages from it, as soon as possible, as a Sugar Colony, Lands should be given to all the unfortunate sufferers in those Islands, that have been captured, & every encouragement held out, to tempt them to remove with their effects, slaves & stock, to settle Porto Rico. - Many Military advantages would likewise result from our being masters of Porto Rico, from its neighbourhood to Jamaica they would be able to support each other, Porto Rico, in a

degree, commands the Mona Passage, the Tract that the French and Spanish Ships very often take to Cape Francois. the Havanna & all their possessions in that Quarter of the West Indies & also cuts off the communication between their Islands; remember my dear General, that, before there can be any claimant; I bespeak the Government of Porto Rico, the moment it is ours. — I wish I was to undertake the conquest of it tomorrow. — but I can wait with Patience till we have destroyed the Enemies Marine, that must be the leading step, “sine qua non,” (without which nothing,) to all our Military Operations.

The French were so assured of a superiority, both by Land & Sea, by that cursed America employing so large a number of our Ships & Troops, that independent of very respectable Garrisons, that they stationed in all their Islands, (which they fortified with the greatest skill) they always had a number of Troops, ready for the reduction of our Islands, whenever the opportunities offered; — As we have not such numerous armies as France & that we have the greatest difficulty to procure soldiers, too much care cannot be taken, of those that remain. — We have already, from a thousand shameful neglects, buried in the West Indies, above Ten Thousand Men, this very ill managed, fatal war, all that we Should Attempt, till we can considerably reduce the Enemies Marine, is to keep our very few remaining possessions well garrisoned, particularly St. Lucia, but above all Jamaica. — That Island which is of the greatest consequence to Great Britain, should never have less upon it, than Ten Thousand Men (effective) A large Body of Troops at Jamaica, would encourage the Militia of that Island, who are very respectable from their numbers, to exert themselves, which it is in vain, and indeed unreasonable, to expect, but from the confidence they place

in Veteran Troops. - Whenever the time comes that a large Body of Troops shall be sent to the West Indies, for hostile operations, they should arrive there, if possible, in the month of December, not sooner or later, by that means, the effects of the Rainy Season is over, - And by arriving so early as December, they are enured to the Heat and Climate by degrees. - If circumstances will allow it, the Troops that are the most proper to send to the West Indies, are those who have been the longest in America, they have been used to live on salt Provision & Rum, two of the causes that destroy many of our unfortunate soldiers, even in America, which reacts, with redoubled vigour, in so unhealthy a Climate as the West Indies & on that account of the similitude of Climate, those Troops that have been employed the longest in the southern Quarter of America, are the best calculated for service in the Tropicks. - The sending so many new raised Coprs to the West Indies, was actually murdering of them. - To obviate one of the great causes that have destroyed so many thousands of the men that have been sent to the West Indies, *The want of proper covering*, barracks in frames, should be always sent, for the Troops intended for that service, which can be put up immediately in whatever situations may be thought the most convenient. - The frames should be sent in the Transports, not in the Store Ships. which might fall into the Enemies hands, - by putting them in the Transports, with the Troops, those that arrived would be sure of an immediate covering.

Having now made you master of what should be done in the West Indies, - I will take another view of America, to consider the very strange opinions that have been formed in England, of that Country. How often have I heard people rejoice at the Idea of France sending Troops to America,

where their presence was to create a thousand jealousies, & be the certain source of innumerable advantages to us, — *has it proved so?* That France meant to have Territorial Possessions in America, they were to keep Virginia, the Carolinas, &c. &c. “*est il permis,*” (is it permitted,) to suppose the French could be so totally destitute of common sense, as not to know, that the most distant appearance of their intention to mar the much wished for American Independence, would, at once, irretrievably destroy their Credit with America, & be the sure means of reconciling them with Great Britain. — If it is possible to suppose the French can have any idea of having again, a footing in North America, that should be another reason for evacuating Canada, to tempt them to take it. At all events, I would make the experiment, let us flatter ourselves that we have not monopolized all the folly of the Powers at War. But the most perposterous of all the English dreams are, that America wished to return to her allegiance, that they are more in love than ever, with Great Britian, & that it is only the needy, the Factious, & those of desperate Fortunes, that are the advocates of Independency, that the great, respectable Body of the People are waiting, with the utmost impatience, & most filial cordiality, to throw themselves into the bosom of the Parent State; That this unfortunate idea shall have governed our Council so long, in spite of, the daily most glaring, palpable proofs they can give, by every means in their power, their wish of annihilating Great Britain, is not to be accounted for, — of all the Enemies England is opposed to, the most inveterate, the most implacable, in her hatred, is North America.

Let who will govern our Councils, that does not treat with them, upon the principle of subduing them by all the Rigors of the most calamitous and cruel war, will have “plus tot

plus tard," (sooner or later,) the most humiliating, mortifying cause to lament their having been so much deceived in that People. — In a word, they never will be reconciled to England, as long as, they have the smallest means of contending left, nor, will they ever separate themselves from France & the other European Powers, that they will be assisting to them, in the two only points that govern every American in the world, namely, their Independence, & the total ruin of Great Britain. And, be it remembered, that every proposition that can be made to them, & the more favorable the terms, the further we remove every prospect of accommodation, they always construe every concession we make, into an inability of our compelling them to submission, and we are only arming their Leaders with fresh materials to wound the cause of Great Britain in America.

The Gospel is not more certain than what I have been saying, & be it, likewise, remembered, never to send a proposition for Peace, or accommodation of any sort, to America, till you have compleatly ruined the Enemies Marine. — This, I will sign & swear, upon the Holy Evangelists.

A Return of the British Troops, in North America, April, 1782, under the command of Sir Henry Clinton.

3d. and 7th. Reg'ts. Stationed at Carolina, above half of them Prisoners with the Rebels.

16th. Reg't. Except the Grenadier Company, (which is at New York,) are Prisoners to Spain, taken at Pensacola.

17th. 23d. and 33d. Reg'ts. Prisoners to the Rebels, at York, in Virginia.

37th. 38th. 40th. and 42d. Reg't, 2d. Battalion. Stationed at New York & the neighbouring Posts.

43d. Reg't. Prisoners to the Rebels, at York, in Virginia.
 54th. and 57th. Reg'ts. Stationed in New York & neighbouring Posts.

60th. Reg't, 3d. Batt'n. In Garrison, at St. Augustine.

60th. Reg't, 4th. Batt'n. Most of them Prisoners, (at Pensacola.)

63d. and 64th Reg'ts. Stationed at S. Carolina.

70th. Reg't. Stationed at Penobscot & Halifax.

71st. Reg't. Almost the whole of them Prisoners, taken at different places.

74th. Reg't. Stationed at Halifax.

76th and 80th. Reg'ts. Prisoners, taken at York, in Virginia.

Above 21 Regiments.

82d. Reg't. Part in S. Carolina & Part in Halifax.

84th. Reg't. 2 Battalions, 1 in Canada, 1 in Halifax.

19. The Light Infantry Companies of the 7 17 22 23 33 37 38 42 43 54 57 63 64 70 71 74 76 80 & 82d. Regiments were taken at York, in Virginia.

So far above 42 Regiments

There remains about one hundred men of the Brigade of Guards, in South Carolina, totally unfit for service, from wounds & other causes, all the others are Prisoners to the Rebels, taken at York in Virginia.

17th. Light Dragoons. This very fine Corps, has never been actively employed in this Country, nor can they ever, to advantage. The sooner they return to Europe the better.

A Return of the British Troops in Canada, Upon the Lakes, and of those that surrendered upon the Convention of Saratoga.

8th. Reg't. Quartered in the Posts upon the Lakes.
9 20 21 and 24th. Reg'ts. Prisoners, by the Convention at Saratoga.

29 31 and 34th. Reg'ts. Stationed in different parts of Canada.

44th. Reg't. A great many men of this Regiment were lost on their passage from New York to Canada.

47th. Reg't. Prisoners, by the Convention of Saratoga.

53d. Reg't. Stationed in Canada.

62d. Reg't. Prisoners, by the Convention of Saratoga.

84th. Reg't. 1st. Battalion, Stationed in Canada.

The Light Infantry & Grenadier Corps, are Prisoners by the Convention of Saratoga.

Francis Drake's Dictionary of American Biography, 1873, says: "Charles O'Hara, a British General, died Governor of Gibraltar, February 21st. 1802, was appointed a Lieutenant Captain in the Coldstream Guards, January 1756, and Lieut. Col. 1762, and Colonel 2nd. Foot Guards, in August 1777, and Major General, Oct. 19, 1797. He came to America in 1780, in command of the Guards. He served in the pursuit of Morgan and Greene, in January 1781, and at Guilford, where he was severely wounded, commanded the left of Cornwallis' Army, in the surrender of which he was included. He was again severely wounded at Toulon in Nov. 1793. In 1787, after having been Governor of several Colonies, he was made Lieutenant Governor of Gibraltar, and Governor in 1795. He was a brave and enterprising soldier, and a strict disciplinarian."

From Lossing's Field Book of the Revolution, in a letter from Major Andre, of date, Philadelphia, May 23, 1778,

(taken from the Annual Register,) describing the famous *mischianza*, he says:

“ Four of the gentlemen subscribers were appointed managers; Sir John Wrottesley, Colonel O'Hara, Major Gardiner, and Montresor, the chief of Engineers,”

This quotation seems to contradict Drake, who says he came in 1780, undoubtedly received his appointment, as Colonel of the Second Foot Guard, in 1777, in view of his immediate departure for America, and his report to General Conway, just read shows, that all the effective men in that Corps became prisoners, with himself at Yorktown.

He was severely wounded at Guilford, Feb'y 28, 1781, and his brother, Lieut. O'Hara was killed. In this battle, as at Cowan's ford, March 15, 1781, he was distinguished for skill and bravery, and received very warm commendation from Cornwallis in his dispatches to the government.

This is a meagre account, and I am very much disappointed at finding almost nothing in the English Dictionaries and Cyclopedias in relation to so prominent a man, and it seems the “ very irony of fate,” that it should depend on people to whom he was so diametrically at issue, or to their descendants to rescue his name from unmerited obscurity.

The foregoing paper may have been drawn out by a request from General Conway, or it may have been the spontaneous outpouring of the splenetic and pessimistic feelings which probably, at that period, pervaded the officers, whose advanced age had been worn out and wasted in the British service in America, and whose spirits were depressed by the mortifications and humiliations, incident to it. At any rate, the paper strikes me as being of great value, as giving much light on the view of large classes of eminent Englishmen most

familiar with the subject, and its confidential character, attests its sincerity. Whether General Conway, who commanded the British Army, throughout the world, ever received the letter, must always be a matter of question, as it comes now, through the family of Josiah Paul Collin, a native of Newport, who was General O'Hara's private secretary, and may have been a duplicate, or may have been the only copy; in any case, the nature of it, would have precluded its publication, by the British government, and it is not known to have been in print before this.

General O'Hara's plan for the abandonment of New York, and the occupation of Newport, as a centre of future operations, on the part of the British government, is a remarkable confirmation of the views so commonly entertained, in relation to the superiority of Narragansett Bay, as the safest and best Harbor, and the most eligible point for strategic operations, on the Atlantic Coast, and is an equally strong argument in favor of his accomplishments and capacity. The morality and humanity of such a system, as his scheme contemplates, cannot be defended, it would have seemed like a reproduction of Madagascar and Barbary systems of piracy, which could hardly have redounded to the credit or glory of Great Britain, although had it been resorted to, in the beginning of the war, very different results may have been brought about. Fortunately for humanity the endurance of Great Britain, was already exhausted.

For General O'Hara's letter, I am indebted to the kindness of my friend, William Walter Van Deursen, of Middletown, Conn., whose family are relatives of the General's Secretary, Josiah Paul Collin.

HISTORICAL NOTES.

By William F. Segar.

THE southwest corner of South Kingstown, a section four miles long by two wide, bounded on the north by the old Post Road, south by the ocean, east by Point Judith Pond, and west by the town of Charlestown, has from time immemorial, in Washington County, been known as the "Backside." I have often inquired of old people in that locality why it was so called, but none could tell me. I think I have recently solved the question. By the land records of South Kingstown, I found that in 1705, John Hull sold land in said town to his "Brother Tristam," (in the neighborhood of Tristam Pond,) "at a place known by the name of the Backside of the Ponds." The early Hulls lived in the eastern part of the town, where, from the location of the large Salt Ponds, west of them, it was natural and appropriate for them to speak of the section of the town west of the ponds, as "Backside of the Ponds."

The name suggests, even to children, its opposite, frontside or foreside, as it did to my late brother, Charles V., in 1840, then a mere child, when my father moved there from Hopkinton City. Charles was lonely and homesick and begged of his mother, with tears in his eyes, to take him up on the "Frontside," to his grandfather Peckham's, on the Post Road, near Wakefield.

Site of the John Segar House.

This house stood on the east side of the road which leads from the Post Road to Stony Point Beach, Matoonie, a few rods southeast of the schoolhouse, on what was the ancient Segar homestead farm nearly one hundred years after 1706 or 1707. The old cellar, nearly filled with small stones, and the well near by, covered with long flat stones, plainly mark the site of the settlement of the first Segar family in Narragansett, one hundred and eighty-two years ago. Originally the farm contained three hundred and six acres, now in three farms, one owned by Thomas and Mary Browning, one by the heirs of the late Joseph Champlain, 3d. the other by W. R. Carpenter, the homestead of the late Francis B. Segar.

The ancient family burying ground, where were interred the remains of some of four and five generations, is on the north side of the Browning farm, south of the residence of John Hazard.

In 1840, there was a row of large stately buttonwood trees in front of the old cellar, while there was not another tree of any kind within one quarter of a mile of them. They died a lingering death after the buttonwood tree blight of that year.

The Jury That Condemned Carter.

Correction. Under the above heading in Volume I. page 316, of this magazine, is given the names of the Jurymen on the trial of Thomas Carter, for the murder of William Jackson, in South Kingstown, in 1751. Among them is given the name of "John Sayer," which should have been John Segar, a brother of my great grandfather, Joseph Segar, as I have recently learned from a personal examination of the Court Records of that case.

THE DEATH OF WILLIAM JACKSON.

By James C. Swan.

IN 1750, Thomas Carter of Newport, R. I., was the owner and master of a small vessel, which ran between Newport and New York. Having been shipwrecked on Long Island, by which he lost his vessel and cargo, he was on his journey home by way of Connecticut, when, on the 31st. of December, he fell in with William Jackson, a pedlar of Deerskin furs, from Virginia. Both being destined to the same place, they concluded to travel in company, and Jackson, having learned of the misfortune which had befallen Carter, became very friendly towards him, and being of a very generous disposition, paid the daily expenses of both on the road. It appeared on the trial and subsequent confession of Carter, that on their journey he ascertained from his companion, that he had with him, in addition to his peltry, a considerable sum of money. This induced Carter to conceive the horrid design of murdering and robbing Jackson. He accordingly feigned sick, and they remained all day at the house of a Mr. Nash, in South Kingstown. During their stay, their hostess sewed on a button for Jackson, and in combing his hair, she observed a remarkable lock of white hair on his head. Towards night, Carter and Jackson proceeded on their journey and, on arriving within half a mile of the Friends Meeting house, Carter knocked Jackson down with a stone and, after murdering him, hid the body under

the ice in Narrow river, where it was found about seven weeks afterwards and recognized by the button on his coat, and the white lock of hair on his head.

Carter had, in the meantime, proceeded to Newport with the murdered man's horse and goods, where he commenced disposing of them, pretending to have bought out Jackson.

On the discovery of the body, suspicion pointed directly to Carter, and the sheriff of Kings County came over to Newport and arrested him. He was taken to South Kingstown, where he was imprisoned until the Session of the Supreme Court in April, before which he was tried, stoutly denying all knowledge of Jackson, but the testimony of Mrs Nash, was so conclusive of that fact, that he was found guilty, and, on the tenth of May 1751, executed at Tower Hill. Before his execution, he confessed the crime and related all the circumstances attending it.


Agreeably to the barbarous custom of the times, in cases of aggravated homicide, he was condemned to be hung in chains, and his body was accordingly suspended in an iron frame, where it remained many years. It is said that the creaking of the frame, when waved by the wind, so terrified the people in those superstitious days that they dare not pass it in the dark.

The enormity of the crime which was very unusual in the Colonies at that time, drew together a large concourse of spectators to see the execution, a great many of whom went from Newport.

The most minute circumstances of the crime, his detection, conviction and execution, were the general topics of the day and were often rehearsed in the early part of the next century.

*THE GRAVE OF THE FIRST WHITE WOMAN
BORN IN NEW ENGLAND.*

By David A. Waldron.

MONG the attractive places for antiquarians to visit, in our State is the old cemetery in the village of Little Compton, or what perhaps is better known as "The Commons," a triangular lot, where the Methodist Church, Congregational Church, and Post Office Building, seemingly stand guard at its several corners. On a recent visit, by the courtesy of Postmaster George F. Bixby, Esq., we were shown the graves where the dust of once noted personages quietly rest, unless their spirits writhe in agony at the forlorn condition of the old graveyard, where fowls in large numbers are seen scratching in the dust of hallowed ancestry within this sacred enclosure, now partially surrounded by tumble down walls. Our attention was first called to a granite monument erected in 1882, on the front of which was inserted or paneled in, an old blue slate stone bearing this inscription:

Here lyeth the body
of Elizabeth, the wife
of William Pabodie;
who died May ye 31st,
1717, and in the 96th
year of her age.

On the north side of the monument is the following :

Elizabeth Pabodie,
Daughter of
The Plymouth Pilgrims,
John Alden &
Pracilla Mullen,
The first White Woman
Born in New England.

On the east side is : " Erected June 1882."

On the south side is the following poetic effusion :

" A Bud from Plymouth's Mayflower springs,
Transplanted here to live and bloom;
Her memory ever sweet and young,
The centuries guard within this tomb."

Her husband, who rests beside her, has this inscription upon his memorial :

Here lyeth buered
ye body of William
Pabodie, who departed
this life December ye 13th
1707, in ye 88th year
of his age.

The next of interest was the tomb of Col. Benjamin Church, known to fame by his bravery in the Indian wars, and the conqueror of King Philip the renowned chieftain of the Wampanoags; of whom Arnold in his State History writes was the first English settler in what is now Little Compton. The inscription upon his tombstone, and also that of his wife who rests beside him, upon which the tooth of time is seem-

ingly encroaching: and which should be carefully guarded by some historic society, reads thus :

Here Lyeth Interred the body
of the Honourable
Col. Benjamin Church, Esq.,
who departed this life, January
the 17th 1717-8, in ye 78th year of
his age.

Here lyeth Interred the
Body of Alice Church
late wife to the Honourable
Col. Benjamin Church, Esq.,
She Deceased March ye 5th A. D.
1717-8, in ye 73d year of her age.

The most ancient date we noticed was that on the stone of Mary Price, she having died in 1698.

In marked contrast to the cemetery was the quiet, wide street just east of the enclosure, carpeted with its green lawns and shaded by graceful trees, everything neat and tidy, betokening cleanly habits, giving one sort of a dreamy, restful feeling, when taken for a day from the busy whirl of active business city life.

It would seem by what has been done in the restoration, or efforts to preserve the Pabodie monument, the citizens, or some interested parties, are beginning to realize the value of the treasures which have been committed to their keeping; and it is to be hoped that in the near future the old cemetery will be brushed up, don new garments and receive proper care, thus causing it to be one of the most prominent attractions of Little Compton.

From The Newport Daily Observer, December 18, 1889.

Historical Society. There was a large attendance of the members of the organization at the hall, last evening, and the exercises were of much interest. The paper read before the Historical Society last evening, was by Mr. James N. Arnold, Editor of the Narragansett Historical Register. Its title was "The Huguenot at Narragansett; the origin of the settlement, reasons of its short life, and causes of its dissolution, with a defence of the Rhode Island Policy," were successively treated. He plainly laid the whole trouble upon the Atherton Land Company, whom he pronounced unscrupulous in their transactions, and even took many dishonorable advantages of the Indians, the French, and the Rhode Island Pioneer. That, save the land question, (over which the Rhode Island Pioneer had a good title, and the French and the Land Company, a poor one,) there was no difference between them, and when the French saw this point clearly they righted themselves and were basely deserted by the Land Company. The Newberry affair, Mr. Arnold considered a fine peice of rascality. He closed by stating that our fathers did just as any other men would, placed in a similar position, and, that, save the Aurault matter, which was a purely partizan struggle for land possession, there is no document existing to prove anything dishonorable on the part of the Rhode Island Pioneer, and that, when Aurault finally had faith in the matter, he lived and died honored and respected by our people, and that many of our distinguished families today are proud to own they are part Huguenot, which would not be the case were there ever a stain of dishonor in the treatment of these people.

From Newport Daily News, December 18, and Newport Journal, December 21, 1889.

The Historical Society. At a meeting of the Newport Historical Society, Tuesday evening, Mr. James N. Arnold, Editor of the Narragansett Historical Register, read a paper on the Huguenots at Narragansett, in which he gave an account of the importation by the Atherton Company, whose headquarters appeared to be at Newport, of a Colony of Huguenots from France, about the year 1675. These Colonists were sold by the Company, a lot of land in what was known as Newbury, a section about six miles square, in the present town of Exeter. The land had been set apart by the Indians as a dowry for the widow of Mexam, the last of the sons of Conanicus, and her rights to the land were respected by the Colonists. When the Colonists saw the Frenchmen occupying land they had no right to, as it belonged to the Indian Queen, they made it very unpleasant for the Frenchmen, who were finally compelled to remove to Frenchtown, further north. This action of the Colonists has been regularly misrepresented, and their efforts to have the rightful title to land respected have been twisted into a persecution of the Frenchmen. The only record there is of any hardship suffered by the Huguenots is that recorded by the Rev. Mr. Aurault of the destruction of his Church. Careful investigation showed that this was due to the same trouble, the title to lands, as the Church had been erected on land not owned by the French, and as they would not remove it the Colonists pulled it down. When the French came to understand how the Colonists looked upon the attempt of the Atherton Company to rob the Indians of their lands, and after they had settled on property really owned by the Company, they became fast friends, and the fact that some of the proudest names in this part of the State, Aurault, Vernon, Tourjee, etc. were of Huguenot origin shows that the Colonists, instead of persecuting the new comers, received them as welcome additions to their numbers.

Hon. Joseph W. Porter, the distinguished editor of the Bangor Historical Magazine, Maine, sends us the following note in regard to the Torrey Family. (See pages 294, 295. of this volume.)

Rev. Samuel Torrey, of Weymouth, Mass., had no children. He died Apr. 21, 1707, aged 75 years. His wife, Mary Rawson, died Sept. 10, 1692, aged 50 years. Their gravestones are at Weymouth.

Joseph Torrey, Jr., born Weymouth, Oct. 19, 1707. Was not a graduate of Harvard College, and none of that name at that time.

Our new petition asking the Honorable General Assembly to make us an appropriation for the publishment of our Great Work, " The Vital Record of Rhode Island 1636 1850," was placed in the hands of the Hon. George C. Cross, the Senator from Charlestown, who presented it to the Honorable Senate January 22. This petition does not seek to enrich its petitioner at the expence of the public, but modestly requests that the State will do for the Old Records what enterprising Towns in Massachusetts and other States have paid liberally for compiling besides assuming the cost of the publishing and distributing. So anxious is the compiler to see his labor of love in print, that he has sunk out of sight all thoughts of self, in his efforts for the public good. The People of the State pay out now, not far from ten thousand dollars yearly for the various annual cenceses. This information will be valuable in the future, but as it becomes valuable, ought not ours to also become so, when it will place a complete record so far as the books show from the commencement of our States' history. Could not our State Assembly afford to make a small appropriation for this purpose while being so

extremely liberal towards the present. We would like to have all our friends to interest themselves in our behalf, and to use their influence by such means as they have at command. If they will do this much for us we shall be indeed grateful.

The Dedham Historical Society have decided to publish under their auspices a historical quarterly, the first number of which now on our table contains forty-eight pages of very interesting matter. It is proposed to print this beautiful quarterly at the moderate sum of one dollar a year, certainly in such a progressive town as Dedham, such a work will be appreciated. We cannot have too many such publications. We heartily wish the enterprise success.

We have just laid aside one of as fine quarterlies as has ever come under our notice. The Maine Historical Society have done a good work in placing such an admirable publication before the reading public. We are much pleased to note such prosperity and interest in historical subjects. From the prospectus we learn that other numbers will follow fully as interesting. If this be the fact, then a rich treat is in store for the scholar who delights in such a feast. We congratulate the Society upon so happy a beginning and wish them success in such a commendable enterprise.

The Providence Almanac and Business Directory for 1890 has reached our table through politeness of the publishers, Sampson, Murdock, & Co. Mr. White, the Providence Manager of this enterprising firm, has shown a keen eye for new features and the Directories that have been printed under his supervision, show a careful, painstaking hand, as well as a high degree of order and typographical beauty. This little work is proving a useful publication.

Mr. James H. Olney, has placed before the reading public his genealogical work, "Thomas Olney and his descendants in America." It has several fine plates and the printing is first class. Mr. Olney has done a good work and deserves the thanks of his family for this labor of love. It is works like these that will live and Mr. Olney will be remembered for this work by posterity long after his business career is forgotten.

The next volume will be worthy of the series, and will have articles of decided merit. With our increased experience we flatter ourselves we are now in a position to procure a more interesting variety of matter than has hitherto been our fortune to command. We shall do our utmost towards producing a worthy volume, and we entreat our kind friends and patrons to stand by us and to aid us by such means as they have at command, in order to enable us the better to fulfill our wishes in the above matter.

From what matter we have already in hand and from what has already been promised, we can safely promise our readers that Volume Eight of the Register will be as rich in historical and genealogical information as any of the volumes before issued. We are fondly trusting that fate will be so kind as to allow us to publish it as is now our wish to do.

With this number closes our Seventh Volume. In reviewing the work of the last year, he can say, that while he has not been as much favored as he would have liked, yet in others he thinks he has been passably successful. For all the favors that has been bestowed upon the Register, by its friends, the Editor is grateful for and wishes they may be continued. He congratulates the readers of this volume, that it is the largest one yet issued of the series and that it has within its covers many articles of decided value and importance.

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